

McGill Daily

Vol. 4. No. 48.

Montreal, Thursday, November 26, 1914.

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Notices

The group picture of the Executive of the Literary and Debating Society will be taken at Rice's Studio at 4:15 p.m. on Thursday (26th). All members of the Executive Committee are requested to be present.

All applicants for positions on the Intercollegiate Debating team must send in their names to Philip S. Fisher, Secretary of the "Lit." at the Arts Bldg., before 4 p.m. Thursday, Nov. 26th.

PHILIP S. FISHER,
Secretary.

The Junior Dance Committee will meet in R. V. C. Thursday, November 26th, at 8 o'clock.

Those students who intend lending pennants for decorating the Union Hall for the Junior Dance would oblige the Committee if they left them with Mr. Culyer not later than Friday noon.

Meeting of the Union House Committee on Thursday at 6:30 p.m.

LOST

In Room 37, Engineering Building, or in Locker Rooms, a yellow note book containing full first year notes to date, Monday, November 23rd. Finder please leave same with "Harry."

Class B in Wireless Telegraphy will meet in the Physics Building, Room 2, on Thursday, November 26th, at 2:00 p.m.
C. V. CHRISTIE.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

Most free advice is handed out by people who want to get rid of it? It may be more blessed to give than to receive, but most of us are willing to let the other fellow have the blessing? Even a painstaking dentist does not take away the pain of his victims? Many a man refuses to do what he wants to do simply because his wife is in a glow on his doing it?

Five-eighths of the Dartmouth Freshmen are deficient in scholarship. Out of a class of 445—their record in one or more subjects. Of this number 184 are ineligible to represent their class or college in any activity. This failure is nearly twice as great, relatively as last year. As the entrance exams were stiffer than ever before, the situation is even more inexplicable.

AMERICAN CLUB THANKSGIVING DINNER TO-NIGHT

Annual Affair Promises to be a Huge Success

GOOD PROGRAMME IS ARRANGED

To Be Held in the "Blue Room" of the Windsor Hotel

To-night the American Club will hold its annual Thanksgiving dinner. This will be the third dinner of this kind held by the club, and promises not to be the last. They have always been very popular among the American students at McGill, and judging by the number of tickets sold the dinner this year should see the largest turn out of members since their inauguration. The club this year numbers over eighty members, many of whom have already signified their intention of being present.

A beautifully designed menu and toast card has been arranged. There is an interesting toast list, which will bring to light many orators from the ranks of the club members.

A special feature of the banquet, and one which will appeal to the hearts of every American present, will be the rendering of national and popular American airs by an orchestra. Added to this a good vocal programme has been arranged.

The principal speaker and guest of the evening is Professor Willard, the honorary president of the American Club of McGill.

The executive have worked hard for the past few weeks to make this year's dinner a banner event in the club's history, and judging from the arrangements made they have attained their end.

The members of the committee included: President—R. E. Elliott. Vice-President—L. J. Hartman. Secretary—H. Gokev. Treasurer—R. C. Hastings. Directors—A. C. Farlinger, H. Moffatt, A. E. Alden, W. D. Clarke.

ELECTRICAL FIRM ASSISTS MCGILL WIRELESS CLASS

The Northern Electric Company Kindly Presented Wireless Class With Desired Instruments

The wireless class has been provided by the Government with two complete wireless stations. In order that the instruction might be effectively carried out with the large classes, additional equipment was provided by the Northern Electric Company, which has presented the class with four wireless keys, four buzzers and 15 telephone headpieces.

REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE QUEEN'S BANQUET CHOSEN

Mr. H. C. Beatty, Arts '15, to Represent Arts' Undergraduates at Queen's Dinner

A meeting of the Arts Undergraduate Society was held yesterday at 12 o'clock in Room 5 of the Arts Building. President John Abbott occupied the chair.

The chief business was the election of a representative from the Arts Undergraduate Society to the Arts banquet at Queen's University. Mr. Harry Beatty was elected. The Queen's banquet is to be held next Wednesday evening in Kingston.

YALE TEAM HAS CONFIDENCE IN COACH HINKEY

Popular Coach Has Laid the Foundations of a Sound System of Coaching

Although Yale's football team went down to a crushing defeat at the hands of Harvard on Saturday, plans are already under way for next season. A large gathering of Yale's star players of other days discussed informally the coaching question, and the opinion was expressed that Hinkey had laid the foundations of a sound system, but it will take a couple of years to perfect it.

Under Hinkey's guidance, Yale defeated Princeton for the first time in several years. In the case of Harvard, Yale men feel that the Crimson had one of the greatest machines in modern football, and that the Eli eleven suffered largely from green material, moulded in consequence. Hinkey is one of the most popular coaches in years, and great confidence is placed by the students in his ability to ultimately turn out a winning eleven. The Yale team will meet soon to elect a captain. It is said that A. D. Wilson, quarterback, and Carroll Knowles, halfback, are the leading candidates. Four players who started against the Crimson will be lost by graduation: Scott, Brann, and two others.

Futurities

To-day

2:00 p.m.—Wireless Telegraphy in Engineering Building.
4:15 p.m.—Group picture of Executive Committee of the Literary and Debating Society at Rice's Studio.
5:00 p.m.—Meeting of Law '17 in first year lecture room.
5:15 p.m.—"C" Company drill at High School.
5:15 p.m.—Basketball at Y.M.C.A.
5:30 p.m.—Polo practice at Y.M.C.A.
6:30 p.m.—Union House Committee Meeting.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE Y.W.C.A. AT THE R. V. C.

Mr. McLeod, of St. Anne's, Spoke on "Prayer and its Relation to War"

The regular meeting of the Y.W.C.A. was held in the Common Room of the R. V. C. on Wednesday afternoon, November 25th. After the opening exercises the meeting was addressed by Mr. McLeod, of St. Anne's de Bellevue, who is a graduate of McGill, and who had helped our delegation to cheer "Old McGill" at the Muskoka conference last summer. The subject of his address was "Prayer and its Relation to the War." He said that the Germans and Austrians, as well as the Allies, were praying that God would help their side to conquer. God's way, he said, was to support the side which had pure motives and only so far as our motives were pure would God hear our prayers. But, he continued, our prayers are only worth something when we do our part, and our part consists in giving the soldiers the best food, clothing, etc., that it is possible to procure, and in loving those who have been left behind. He regretted very much that the "wet canteen" had been given to our soldiers when Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, as well as men in the front rank of the medical world, had advised us to keep us waiting and give us the spirit of prayer. The first was to grant what we asked at once. The second was to keep us waiting and give us the spirit of prayer. The third, which was the best, was to keep us waiting and give us the spirit of prayer.

RAILWAY MEMBERS TO VISIT BREWERY NEXT SATURDAY

Interesting Tour is Planned by Executive for this Week-end

On Saturday afternoon the Railway Club have arranged a very interesting and popular trip. The members of the club will meet at the McGill Union at 2 p.m. sharp, and will proceed from there to the plant of the Frontenac Brewery. Here the club will be taken on a tour of inspection through the establishment. This ought to prove a big attraction for the Frontenac Brewery is a comparatively new firm, with all that is latest in the way of machinery and improved methods.

NOMADS' TO MEET AT THE EDINBURGH MONDAY EVENING

Mrs. Seymour Carpenter to Give an Interesting Lecture on "Historic Venice"

On Monday evening the Nomads' Club will meet in the Edinburgh Cafe at 8:15 p.m. A very capable speaker, Mrs. Seymour Carpenter, will deliver an address on "Historic Venice."

Mrs. Carpenter needs little or no introduction, as a clever, witty speaker, and one conversant with her subjects. Mrs. Carpenter has few equals. The club meetings this year have been well attended, and have proved very interesting. The meeting on Monday night should easily be one of the high standard of those held previously. All interested in literature or art are assured of a pleasant and instructive evening if their attend.

OUR LATEST MOTTO

"Nuda est veritas, et prevelabit."

"T'WAS EVER THUS. I met a dainty maid, divine, 'Had I the power to design A perfect girl—the one I'd wed—' I'd make her counterpart," I said.

Her eyes, her hair, her figure—Ah! They made me shout in joy, 'Hurrah! I swear here is the finest girl That ever set my brain awirl! I rush to drop upon my knees And pour out my unpassioned pleas. When, 'Say,' she said (it struck me dumb)—'Say, kiddo, got some chewing gum?'" —Los Angeles Express.

This year's powerful Freshman team, which overhauled both the Harvard and Princeton yearlings, is looked upon to furnish considerable "varsity material." It was announced on Monday that the receipts at Saturday's game at New Haven amounted to \$137,000.

JUNIOR DANCE WILL BE HELD FRIDAY NIGHT

Only Fifteen Juniors Have Bought Tickets

DANCE WILL NOT BE CALLED OFF

Pennants Are Wanted to Decorate Hall by Noon To-morrow

The Junior Dance is to be held to-morrow night, and yet, as stated in yesterday's Daily, the tickets are not nearly all sold. Beyond a doubt it is the desire of all Juniors that their dance should prove a success; this is an impossibility unless the proper support is given it financially. Up to the present only fifteen Juniors have bought tickets. This shows a marked disinterestedness in the success of the enterprise.

There was a rumor abroad that the committee would take drastic measures and call off the dance unless more tickets were bought. On consideration, however, they have decided to carry the function through, hoping that the appeals that have come out in the last few days will meet with a response, and that before the dance comes off that a substantial increase in the subscriptions can be announced.

Those students that intend lending pennants to be used as decorations in the Union Hall would confer a favor on the committee if they would leave them with the hall porter in the Union before Friday noon.

A REPLY TO "THE OSTRICH"

"The Ostrich" may be silly. For that I take your word; But you must admit it's foolish. Or, to say the least, absurd. To lose a good night's beauty sleep Over any damned old bird.

EXCITING GAMES PLAYED YESTERDAY IN TOURNAMENT

Five Games Were Played in the First Round of the English Billiard Tournament

Five games in the first round of the English billiard tournament were played yesterday. Two very closely contested games were staged. McCormick (50) defeated "Wop" Stuart (35), in the best game of the day. Fraser (50) won from Laddon (100) in a keenly fought game.

In a good exhibition, Stewart (—100) soon got rid of his big handicap and easily beat Redmond (scratch); score, 250—165. The games so far played and the scores are: McLaughlin (60) beat Grant (70) 250—218. Quinn (25) beat Cohen (35) 250—187. Fraser (50) beat Laddon (100) 250—221. McCormick (50) beat Stuart (35) 250—205. Stewart (—100) beat Redmond (scratch) 250—165.

CLASS GAMES MAY YET BE DECIDED

Three Teams Remain in the Running for Championship

Now that the weather has grown somewhat milder, there is some talk of paying off the class football championship. When the cold weather put an end to football, there were three teams left in the running, Arts '15, Medicine '17, and Science '17. Science '15 having recently withdrawn from the class series, Medicine '17 drew a bye this year, so Arts and Science have to play off to decide who will oppose the Meds.

On form, Arts '15 are apparently the pick, as they have rolled up a large score on both occasions they have played, while both Science and Medicine have had but little opposition in their faculties.

The class series this year has been by far the best in the history of these struggles, and it seems a shame to drop it at its most interesting point. Perhaps the teams in question will be ready to play within the next day or so, provided this mild weather keeps up, and if they do decide to play, some good football will be witnessed.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE

"Resolved—That it would be more beneficial to the world's civilization that Germany and her Allies should win the present war than France and her Allies should win it." This is the subject selected by the University of New Brunswick for their debate with Dalhousie in Halifax next March. Many of the Dalhousie students are against debating on this subject, but if the U. N. B. persists, according to the rules of the Intercollegiate Debating League, Dalhousie must accept it and has only the privilege of choosing the side she will uphold.

By catching frogs and turtles and selling them to the University of Kansas, where they are used for experimental purposes in the biological laboratories, two students, Donald Carpenter and Harvey Kerr, are working their way through college.

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The time to begin to save money, no matter how small the sum is NOW. Write at once for particulars of special Student's Endowment to J. M. Coote, Royal Insurance Co., Limited, Montreal.

Are You Going?



Scene at the Junior Dance on Friday Night

WHY DO YOU LOVE YOUR DOG?

1. He doesn't talk back to you.
2. He thinks whatever you do is all right.
3. You don't have to make company of him.
4. He eats what's set before him and asks no questions.
5. He will follow you to the end of the earth.
6. He never sulks when you mistrust him.
7. He tries to please you.
8. You have no rival in his affections—his love is all yours.
9. He respects your moods.
10. He never tells you his troubles.
11. He never prides into your secrets.
12. He is polite and thanks you for every kind word you see fit to give him.
13. He will fight for you.
14. He misses you when you are away.
15. He rejoices when you return.
16. He is faithful unto death.
17. He does what you tell him without knowing why.
18. He is jealous of the attentions you show other dogs.
19. He trusts you to the uttermost, with a faith that is wonderful, blind, inexplicable.

McGill Daily

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University

Published every day except Sunday by THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL. H. C. Beatty, President. G. S. McLean, Military Editor. F. G. Hughes, M.A., Editor. E. A. Findlay, B.A., Drama. Y. Lamontagne, Music. H. R. Morgan, Sporting Editor. G. F. Dewey, M.A., Alumni.

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OFFICES: Editorial: McGill Union, Up 416. Advertising: Unity Building, Main 3053. News: W. W. Beveridge, Sport: E. Yeo, Military: D. H. MacFarlane.

College Spirit

In looking over some volumes of the "Annual" the other day, I happened upon a cartoon showing a well-known bottle bearing this time the label "Genuine Old College Spirit." This leads one to ask in just what true college spirit consists. Surely not rowdiness, ostentatious dissipation, loud clothes and conspicuous behaviour, or, in general, in an attitude which shows we think there is one law for the citizen and quite another for the student. Two or three years ago the Sports Day parade was the big event for the Tramsways Company, the police, and all the fruit dealers between McGill and Westmount; no bulletin boards were ever in place after a victory on the Campus, Theatre Night was pandemonium, while within University precincts what surplus energy had not been dissipated by the hill rush was worked off in interclass or interfaculty battles-royal, with the consequent waste of caution-money. The writer even remembers seeing a very dignified though rather deaf ex-cabinet minister ingloriously deposited in a snow bank and his chariot committed to the flames during an attack on what was considered an unjustifiable attempt to buy the students for a political demonstration. Old students, especially whenever they find a Freshman in company, are particularly fond of recounting, with suitable adornment, tales of the brave days of old, but there is not one of them who is not all the while glad that these customs have departed. Such manifestations of so-called College spirit have been out of fashion for two or three years now, no one misses them, nor do these mediaeval relics show signs of returning.

What then, is "Genuine old College spirit?" The aim of education, we are told, is efficiency, and to the College man this means more than mere ability to "make one's way in the world," it means efficiency to the nation at large. The Universities only rank among the foremost of national assets in so far only as they turn out annually a body of men trained to rule themselves, able to appreciate all points of view and take a wide and unprejudiced attitude to a question, men willing and able to work in the country's service. If a man realizes these ideals and lives up to them while at college he will have the true College spirit. His relations with the University will be right, for it is the training ground for future life in this glorious young country; his work, too, will have a meaning it would not otherwise have. The bond with Alma Mater is not severed upon graduation, it remains a tie of love and gratitude to the nursery of unselfish ideals. If during student days he will allow nothing derogatory to his College's honour to go unchallenged, no more will the graduate suffer the call for aid to go unanswered, and the Alumni will remain staunch and united supporters of their University wherever they may be. This, then, seems to be the true College spirit—reverence for the College and loyal support in all her activities by the students; and by all graduates, true patriotism to the country in whose interests she exists, coupled with a warm spirit of affection and esteem for the most potent influence upon their lives, their Alma Mater.

Gym. Classes

There are a great number of students who, for various reasons, take active part in University athletics, and as winter is approaching and the press of work becomes more severe, are inclined to neglect exercise altogether. This is a fatal mistake. Healthy minds are rarely found out of healthy bodies, and a man often does not at all really know how much below par he actually is till the test comes, when he falls ill, or fails to do himself justice in some exam. Keep up your exercise; if you have no favorite branch of indoor athletics, drop into a gymnasium class, where you will soon see how much is to be done in the way of chest and muscle building, just try it.

McGill Twenty-Four Months Ago

From The McGill Daily of November 26, 1912.

At a meeting of the Students' Council, held last Thursday evening, it was unanimously decided to present the various individual members of our championship football team with some suitable souvenir in recognition of the admirable results accomplished by the team this year. After consulting the captain and manager, it was decided that a signet ring of unique design would be most acceptable to them. It was believed that McGill men in general were desirous of contributing to these souvenirs and consequently an opportunity will be given of doing so in the near future. If each student will subscribe the small sum of ten cents this will provide a fund ample for the purchase of these rings, which, along with the hockey souvenirs, will be presented at the football dinner to be held next Saturday evening. Should any graduate or friend desire to subscribe to the fund, Mr. H. C. Dixon, B.A., president of the Medical Society, will be glad to receive the contribution.

Our football team has sacrificed a great deal of time and energy to bring the championship to McGill. It was felt that some tangible recognition of their untiring efforts would be much appreciated by the men who have done so much to assert the football prowess of "Old McGill."

The day's at the spring and all the rest, and I'm thin, but begorra Michael is thinner than the both of us put together.

Two Irishmen met once and referred to the illness of a third. "Poor Michael Hogan," said the first, "Faith, I'm afraid he's going to die," said one.

"And why should he die?" said the other.

"Och, sure he's got so thin! You're thin!"

STUDENT AFFAIR

Matters Pertaining to the Students' World

National differences in ideals, point of view and contemporary needs are reflected in the educational systems of various countries, and so it is with the free schools of Germany, England, France and the United States.

The German free and compulsory elementary schools were founded January 1, 1870, the enrolment of pupils being now 3,777,262. The English free educational system was established in 1870, and compulsory education was completely in effect in England in 1880. The present enrolment of pupils is 6,675,268. In France free education came with the new national regime in 1882. In 1901 the system was perfected, and at present the pupils in France total 4,440,000.

So far as numerical advance is concerned the United States, with its present approximate number of pupils (19,000,000) in the elementary schools, is considerably in advance of any of these other nations. The German system of education is probably more thorough and methodical and it is carried on by the States in a fashion similar to the policy of the United States. The French system is more centralized than any of the others, and in the English system there is to be found greater freedom vouchsafed to the teachers to follow their own bent, resistance and to utilize their individual opinion. It would be a very difficult thing to state which system is better, or in which country the average citizen is more thoroughly educated.

Industrial work in America is peculiarly exemplified in the work done at Tuskegee under the supervision of Dr. Booker T. Washington. At present there are 1,500 students at this school, for young negroes, representing 33 states and 18 foreign countries. There are 132 teachers, who, in connection with other departments of work, carry on with their students a wide range of industries, including brick-making, tailoring, tin-smithing and allied industries. One finds here students in the foundry, busy in saw mills and machine shops, running the pumping station and electric plant, at work in the truck garden, the dairy and on the fruit farm, which utilizes 900 acres of land. The ideal of the school is brought out in the answer of Dr. Washington, who, when asked the object of his educational endeavor, replied: "Grand Conqueror." "It seems to me that as soon as a college attempts to connect its work with the life of the community by which it is surrounded, defines in short its own mission, students and professors will begin to feel that they are working together for a common cause. My experience is that there is nothing like a common purpose, some form of

work in which people have a common interest to bring people together in social relations. A college should have the student a wide acquaintance and understanding of the people and the problems by which he is surrounded."

The growing tendency of college men to become interested in public and political life in America is marked. The Whitman College Men's League, the letter head of which carries the descriptive word "Non-partisan," was a vigorous organization in New York City to present intelligent reasons for the earnest participation of all college men against Tammany hall in the recent election. Ten years ago such an organization would not only have failed to attract attention, but it would almost have been unheard of. With the advent of college men into politics, there is hope of a new point of view relative to the choosing of men and the enactment of measures connected with the country's need. It should mean less blind partisanship and an increased determination to present the best equipped men of the community for public office.

A vigorous answer has been made by Mr. Holter, of Columbia, head of the employment bureau of the recent statement by President Faunce of Brown University, relative to the frivolity of college students. Mr. Holter shows that the great majority of students at Columbia are increasingly older upon entering the college, and are definitely and diligently working for practical results in their college course. At Columbia every student has a faculty adviser who is carefully chosen in accordance with his ability to help particular students.

Every night in the week on Morning-side Heights some kind of college meeting for social life or for educational or practical purposes is held on the university campus, and these meetings are usually well attended. The fraternities assist upon a good standard on the part of their men as a requisite for membership. Almost a thousand queries are received annually from those who desire to support themselves during their course by outside employment. Last year the total earnings for the Columbia students for self-support were \$120,229.30. The students are busy with all kinds of service ranging from acting as messengers to the university to working on the streets. This number of workers is rapidly increasing with every year. Mr. Holter adds: "The students are too busy making money at Columbia during their leisure hours to bother about squandering it."

In the other case, where the students

are thrown into what may be called a metropolitan whole, a "lost in the crowd" consciousness seems to prevail. The students, especially the newer entrants, must make their friendships and group associations as constantly commingling circumstances may permit. The men in a single dormitory are divided by different class interests. The men in an eating hall live apart. The football or baseball candidates meet only on the training field.

But whereas the English colleges draw their student body from men of much the same class and thus see a rather ready amalgamation, the dormitory units such as the Smith halls must weld the differences of class, section and financial means. The "Gold Coast" that allowed the entering men of wealth to form their cliques from the very start of college life has been already practically done away with. Now the new system of placing the Freshman class together will do away with the custom of students of small means rooming in out-of-way boarding houses that have often tended to increase their sense of isolation. Men whose incomes are large and those who have only enough cash in hand to pay their every expenses must mingle in the north, east, west and south—all will be brought together for their own good. One factor to make this possible has had to be a low rental, and the cost of the new dormitory rooms ranges accordingly.

The dining room is carried out in much the same style of decoration. And like the common room, the idea of its introduction was taken from the custom of the English colleges. Even the quadrangle upon which the windows of both rooms are said to resemble the newer "quads" at Oxford and Cambridge.

On the exterior the new halls are purely Georgian in type, and herein lies a peculiar appropriateness. For the Georgian style of architecture that is used here in blending English and American ideas is of that period in the history of the country when Americans were still very much Englishmen.

High up on the eastern facade of Peris Hall, where its hands catch the early rays of the morning sun, is placed a clock, the roof of which is hand neighbor rises a tower much like that on Harvard Hall in the College yard. There is much else here that has its counterpart in the old yard. Doorsteps, cornices, dormers and small paneled windows are much the same. —Christian Science Monitor.

THE MCGILL HISTORICAL CLUB

Paper delivered before the McGill Historical Club on November 12th, 1914, by E. S. Biecher.

LOUIS XIV.

Strasbourg and Alsace — France and the Empire.

When Louis XIV. succeeded to his father's throne at the age of four, the Kingdom of France was in a more prosperous condition than ever before. The iron hand of Richelieu had crushed opposition within, and his diplomacy had secured trustworthy allies without. On the other hand, he had sowed strife among the German princes, the Emperor and the King of Vienna, and had left that monarch practically helpless. The French arms had not been inactive either; with the aid of Sweden, practically the whole of Alsace, with the exception of Strasbourg, had been occupied. Mazzarini, the minister chosen by Anne of Austria, the regent during Louis' minority, fully justified her confidence, and placed the Duke of Enghien, afterwards the Duke of Marlborough, in the hands of the French army, and finally forced Leopold to ask for peace in 1648.

Negotiations had for some time been going on at Munster and Osnabrock in Westphalia, and Mazzarini sought to provide means for raising the king to the Imperial dignity whenever the chance might present itself, secured Alsace on terms which suited his desires admirably. For the treaty of Westphalia (1648), the Landgraviate of Upper and Lower Alsace, together with the ten imperial towns, but not Strasbourg were given to the King of France. Thus, the vassals of the Empire, de superiorte, et de souverain pouvoir. The nobility of Alsace and the ten imperial towns were, however, kept in their former immunity to the cities of Breisach and Philippsburg across the Rhine completed these acquisitions. The same treaty gave the German princes a right to conclude alliances without the consent of the Emperor, and thus considerably lessened the Imperial dignity and paralyzed the policy of the House of Hapsburg.

Upon the death of Emperor Ferdinand III of Hapsburg in 1657, Mazzarini made full use of the advantages gained in 1648, in order to raise a candidate of the King of France to the Imperial Throne. Money was not spared in securing the votes of the German electors for the Duke of Neuburg, an insignificant candidate of Mazzarini's choice who could be made to act in accordance with the desires of Louis, or his ministers. Never before had France brought to bear such enormous influence in the Imperial election. The electors, however, preferring the mild rule of the degenerate descendant of Charles V to the haughty domination of the King of France, chose Leopold, the son of the deceased Emperor.

On the death of Cardinal Mazzarini in 1661, Louis, a handsome youth of 22, with mediocre intellectual training, but sound common sense, took the reins of power. In both his foreign and domestic policy, he took up, and followed closely the ideals of Richelieu and Mazzarini. Up to the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, seemed to lie in the following direction: In the first plan, he wished to establish his kingdom and his neighbors of the east and north-east "ceinture de fermetes," a strong line of natural boundaries well fortified by the hand of man, which would form an impassable barrier to any invasion of France. In the east, he wanted to secure the frontier of the Upper Rhine; hence, his designs on Franche-Comte, Strasbourg, and Lorraine. In the north-east, he was anxious to extend his territory to the

Scheldt, to strengthen the French defense and prevent an attack on Paris from the north.

Secondly, Louis wished to obtain for himself or his heir the Imperial title at the death of Leopold, and to possess the head of the Catholic Church.

Accordingly, Louis' policy with respect to the Empire was two-fold. His desire for a well-fortified line of natural frontiers unavoidably led him to encroach upon the territory of the Empire, and to his great plan of object of fear among the German princes by building fortresses which might become a menace to their liberty. This aspiration to the Imperial title did not prevent Louis from uniting the electors of the Empire with consideration, and came to be regarded by them as a protector. In order to realize his desires, Louis put to use all the means at his disposal. The cleverly arranged alliances, secured promises, paid pensions, interpreted treaties to his own advantage, placed generals of talent at the head of well-trained armies, and gained not a few brilliant successes. But his great plan failed; the treaty of Ryswick left him in no stronger position than that of Westphalia except for the fact that he kept Strasbourg. The reason for Louis' failure to succeed in his ambition schemes lies in this, that he tried to attain two mutually exclusive ends.

The war of Devolution (1665-1668) concerns us but little here. Louis, taking advantage of the revolt of the Portuguese against Spain, and of the attempts of the Turks to seize the whole of Hungary from the Emperor, tried to enforce a claim long renounced by his queen, Maria Theresa of Spain, to the throne of the Spanish Netherlands. The formation of the Triple Alliance, however, between Sweden, Holland, and England, formed early in 1668, forced him to sign the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, by which he could keep his conquest in Flanders. But an additional reason for accepting peace was the fact that he had just concluded a secret treaty with Leopold by which the two agreed to divide the Spanish Netherlands between them at the death of Charles II of Spain.

The war against the Dutch, which in 1673 became a war against a coalition of the Dutch, Spain, and the Emperor, was not the result of Louis' policy of conquest, but of the great opponent the Austrian General Montecucculi. By the treaty of Nimwegen, in 1678, Louis received Franche-Comte, and a part of the Spanish Netherlands from Spain. The Empire lost Lorraine temporarily, and gave Louis, —Freiburg and Alt-Breisach in exchange for Philippsburg. The treaty of Nimwegen marks the apogee of Louis' power, and the last time he was henceforth hailed in France. Since Charles V no monarch had wielded so much power.

In the meantime, Louis had not lost sight of the necessity of working to divide the Empire. Up to the Dutch war, most of the treaties he concluded with the German princes contained a secret clause or two in which he took the engagement to furnish the French King's cause in the Electoral College for some pecuniary consideration or other. It is useless to say that these engagements were kept, or not kept, just as suited the particular interests of each contracting party. These negotiations were interrupted by the Dutch war, but as soon as the treaty of Nimwegen was signed, they now resumed with all the more vigour. Hostage-taking Leopold to Grand, a meeting of the Electoral College, and to propose the election of his son as King of the Romans, that is, virtually, as heir to the Imperial title, Louis sent ambassadors to the electors of each contracting party. These negotiations were interrupted by the Dutch war, but as soon as the treaty of Nimwegen was signed, they now resumed with all the more vigour. Hostage-taking Leopold to Grand, a meeting of the Electoral College, and to propose the election of his son as King of the Romans, that is, virtually, as heir to the Imperial title, Louis sent ambassadors to the electors of each contracting party. These negotiations were interrupted by the Dutch war, but as soon as the treaty of Nimwegen was signed, they now resumed with all the more vigour. Hostage-taking Leopold to Grand, a meeting of the Electoral College, and to propose the election of his son as King of the Romans, that is, virtually, as heir to the Imperial title, Louis sent ambassadors to the electors of each contracting party.

Westphalia. In order to strengthen his position, Louis must gain full unrestricted sovereignty over Alsace.

His scheme was to summon convocations called "Chambres de Reunion" to examine the clauses of the treaty of Westphalia, interpreting them in their own way. The first "Chambre de Reunion" was the "Parlement" of Metz, which met at the demand of the bishops of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, all creatures of Louis, and adjudicated the policy of usurpation made at different times upon their Bishops.

The "Chambre de Reunion" at Breisach distinguished itself by two decrees in March and August, 1680, which declared Louis' absolute sovereignty of Upper and Lower Alsace. The nobles and the ten Imperial cities now were vassals of the King of France. Strasbourg, however, had remained a free city of the Empire. Louis planned to extend to Strasbourg the decrees of the Chamber of Breisach. His first move was to insist on the retirement of the Imperial troops from Strasbourg. The city was warned that the exception of Strasbourg from the Emperor would be regarded as a "casus belli." The Senate saw its only chance was to delay negotiations with the French King, in order to give the Emperor time to send his army from Hungary, where it was occupied in putting down an insurrection. They sent an ambassador to Paris to discuss the decisions of the Breisach Chamber. At the same time, they met an envoy to the Emperor at Strasbourg to ask for his help. Frederic-William had, however, just signed a treaty with France and refused to help the Emperor.

At the meantime, Louis gained the adherence of the bishop of Strasbourg by means of a pension. The arrival of an Austrian general at Strasbourg decided Larvis to strike the decisive blow, and to set off the doomed city and the French chance of relief. During the night of September 27th-28th, 1681, French dragons took possession of the remains of a fine bridge which connected Strasbourg to the right bank of the Rhine, and the following day, Strasbourg capitulated.

On October 22nd, amid the salvos of 265 cannons, the King of France entered Strasbourg on a carriage drawn by eight horses. The news of the fall of Strasbourg sent a shock through Germany. The fame and influence of the Great King and its height in Germany. Leopold, on the contrary, was helpless against the attacks of the Turks, and the revolt of the Hungarians.

Louis, to allay the irritation caused by his capture of Strasbourg, chose to be magnanimous. Early in 1682, he raised the siege of Luxembourg, declaring he was anxious not to impede the Emperor in his defence of his country against the Turk. He also proposed to make Charles II of England arbitrator in the question of the Netherlands. This, however, did not conciliate Louis' enemies. In the spring of 1682, Sweden, the Emperor, Spain, Saxony, and Bavaria formed a coalition against him. Louis made one more attempt to secure peaceful recognition of his claims. He gave his envoy further delay in negotiating for peace, and demanded a thirty years' truce during which period he was to have undisputed possession of his new conquests. To the Emperor and the Emperor of France, he gave his envoy further delay in negotiating for peace, and demanded a thirty years' truce during which period he was to have undisputed possession of his new conquests. To the Emperor and the Emperor of France, he gave his envoy further delay in negotiating for peace, and demanded a thirty years' truce during which period he was to have undisputed possession of his new conquests.

Louis' next aim was to have the throne of Strasbourg changed into a peace. His political action against the Emperor, France, the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 was not done to facilitate this step for him. Orange sought

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WILLIE ECKSTEIN, Pianist.

donors and will be announced later.

The contest closes at 6 p.m., Jan. 19, 1915.

The poem must be an original idea, not a parody; it must be dignified, of literary worth. The music must be in accord with the sentiment of the poem and suitable for both solo and chorus singing.

The music may be original or an arrangement of some old time. At a later date will appear the announcement of the names of the judges and of songs of other colleges that may be used as types.

The Royal Military College of Canada

There are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to Cadets and officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst of the British Army. Its staff consists of all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis, the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound, modern education. The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English. The strict discipline maintained at the College, and the high standards of features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, peace and sports, the former of which ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually. The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree. The length of the course is three years, in three terms of 9 1/2 months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras, is about \$300. The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year at the headquarters of the several military divisional areas and districts. For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other valuable information, application should be made to the Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. H.Q. 94-5. 12-13-52332.

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Football.
Track.
Rugger.
Soccer.
Tennis.

College Athletics:

Gymnasium.
Wrestling.
Boxing.
Water Polo.
Basketball.

WRESTLING CLUB BADLY IN NEED OF NEW MATERIAL

Only Seven Men Turned Out to the Practice Tuesday Afternoon at the Y.M.C.A.

LOTS OF PEP IN EVIDENCE

Men Wishing to Join Club May Now Be Inspected

Tuesday afternoon there was a wrestling practice. The men showed the proper spirit and worked with a will and determination. After some of the preliminary holds were practiced there were some spirited bouts. The new men worked hard and showed an eager desire to learn. The trouble is, however, that too few men are turning out to the practice. Only seven wrestlers were on the mat Tuesday. That is a ridiculously small number for a university the size of McGill. There should be fifty or sixty at least.

It is a pity the students do not realize the advantages derived from such an exercise as wrestling. No other exercise develops a better character. Smith is an able instructor, and the students should avail themselves of this opportunity for physical development.

If McGill is to be represented this year by a wrestling team, more than seven men must turn out. The hours are: 5:15 Tuesday afternoon, 7:15 Thursday evening, and 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Men who have not yet been examined this year will find Dr. Harvey in the Union from five to six Friday afternoon. He will be there especially for the convenience of the wrestlers.

HARVARD'S GREAT VICTORY DUE TO FINE TEAM PLAY

"Daily Princetonian" Says Harvard Deserved to Win

Harvard's 1914 football team ended its season in a blaze of glory last Saturday when it defeated Yale by the record-breaking score of 36 to 6, and for the third year in succession demonstrated its undeniable title to premier honors in the realm of intercollegiate football. This year's Crimson eleven will long be remembered, if for no other reason than that it rolled up record scores against both Princeton and Yale; but the caliber of its play in both the championship contests entitles it to rank not only as Coach Haughton's most formidable product, but as the most perfect machine which has represented any college on the gridiron.

Even Leggett's running, which the Princeton game was never-failing source of gain for Yale, proved below standard against Harvard. The Crimson lineemen broke through and hurried him on every kick, and while he more than held his own against Mahan in the first half, the latter out-distanced him in the last two periods by seven yards per kick and thus brought his average above that of the Blue Kicker for the entire game.

In everything that Harvard attempted, she was equally successful and often more so than she was in the Princeton game. If her generalship deceived Princeton, Yale proved no better as a diagnostic of play; if her attack was guarded by perfect interference two weeks ago, it was similarly shielded last Saturday; if she recovered most of her fumbles against Princeton, she regained all of them against Yale; and her offence and defence in general were the same against Yale and Princeton, respectively in the Yale Bowl that they were in the Harvard Stadium.

OPEN PLAY NOT NECESSARY.

The game was a triumph of old style football over modern methods. It was not so much the extinction of the new game so much as demonstration that it is not necessary. The Crimson fundamentals, coached to perfection in such fundamental matters as running with the ball, interference, tackling both in the line and in the open, and collection of charge in the line, needed only good generalship to carry them sweeping on to victory.

In interference especially, the Harvard team were practically perfect. Not only the backs, but the entire line, got into every play; no man was ever wasted. Harvard's style of interference is the same as Princeton's, i.e., the individual style is opposed to mass interference. Each man knows whom he was supposed to take out, and so well were the men coached in carrying into practice what they were taught that they rarely failed to do their part.

STRIKING FEATURES.

She—Were there any striking features at the wedding?
He—Yes, the bride got some rice in her eye and the groom got hit on the nose with an old shoe.

Football Pictures

This list has been slightly altered on account of extenuating circumstances:—

The pictures of the First and Second Teams will be taken at Rice's on Thursday afternoon at 5:15 sharp.

The following men are requested to be present:

First Team: Paisley, Laing, Jeffrey, Montgomery, Quilty, McCall, Brown, Greenwood, Reid, Ross, Williamson, DeMuth, Ross Laing, Seath, Kennedy, Pennock, Todd and Kelly.

Second Team: Roseborough, McKay, Fawcett, Tucker, Macdonald, Parsons, Ferguson, McCusker, Wilkins, Parkins, Forbes, Rainboth, McLean, Woods, Magor, MacLachlan, Ryan, Williscroft and Symons.

"Cozy" will be on hand in the Football Room in time to allow the men to get their stuff.

JOHN S. HALL,
Manager.

Eastern Papers Still Differ on Vexed Question

Ottawa Journal Resurrects Old Question Again

Notwithstanding that the Intercollegiate football race was ended last Saturday with a Varsity returned as champions, certain Ontario newspapers, in their anxiety to fill the columns of sporting news, are still harping upon the question of whether or not McGill should have played off for the Dominion title had she won, just as if the matter had not been satisfactorily disposed of in these and other columns long before this.

As an instance of this, witness the following from the Ottawa Journal: "Three victories were won at Varsity Stadium Saturday afternoon. First and foremost, Toronto defeated McGill, and for the first time in three years won an Intercollegiate championship. Secondly, tight-clenched teeth and the will to win captured the hardest uphill battle in Intercollegiate history against efficiency at its best, backed by hard-flesh and blood and nourished on training-table discipline. But the biggest victory of all was won by Canadian rugby against its one enemy, the only team in Canada which refuses to play a full season."

A writer in the Kingston Standard, apparently having a close connection with matters of sport at Queen's, has already pointed out that in regard to the vexed question, it is the Varsity Club itself which is in the wrong in the attitude which it has taken. "The fact is," says this anonymous correspondent, "that each year a resolution has been passed by the representatives of Queen's, Varsity and McGill that they were opposed to playing off with the Interprovincial teams, the university contention being that Intercollegiate football has always been on a higher plane than Interprovincial, which sometimes has snatched strongly of professionalism. What happened, however, when Varsity won the Intercollegiate championship was that this resolution was promptly ignored. When McGill won, however, she courageously and honestly lived up to the resolution—although it meant considerable financial loss to her."

If for this reason alone, McGill would have been amply justified in again declining to play off for the Dominion title. The other consideration, however, of university work, which must be taken into account.

The Journal's contention that McGill is "the only team in Canada which refuses to play a full season," will doubtless provoke comment, with a foot note showing upon the ground and the Christmas examinations less than three weeks off.

C.P.R. DEFAULTED TO IN ERMEDEATE WATER POLO TEAM

McGill Put Team in Tank and Took Game by Default

Last night the C. P. R. failed to put in a team for their scheduled game with the McGill Intermediate. The following team lined up and scored a goal:

Goalkeepers.....Wilson, O'Brien
Centre.....Sutherland (W.)
Forwards.....Luttrell, Paddock.

The Intermediates now hold second place in their league, having won four, lost two and drawn one game.

The next polo fixture is slated for next Wednesday night, when McGill Seniors and Intermediates play a double header with M.A.A.A. Should the Seniors win next week they will be tied with M.A.A.A. for Canadian championship honors, and a play-off will probably take place two weeks later in the Laurentian Baths.

YALE GRADUATES GET BEST SEATS

When the Yale undergraduates were allowed to use the Bowl for the first time Wednesday, they discovered that the cheering section had been limited to the upper rows of the west stands, behind the section of 3,000 seats allotted to the men who subscribed to the fund to build the Bowl. The plan allowing those who paid in to the fund the privilege of the best seats in the Bowl has never been popular with the students. The Yale "News" in an editorial condemning the action of the authorities, says: "The reason for this mysterious system of allotment is the necessity of securing a certain amount of money for the completion of the Bowl. In order to raise this money it was found expedient to promise the subscribers seats for 15 years 'to be the best in the stands.' In fulfillment of this agreement the section which should belong to the students must be given to the subscribing graduates."

"You think that man has more money than brains?"
"Yes," replied Miss Cavendish, "and I don't believe he has much money, at that."—Washington Star.

OTTAWA IS NOT YET ELIGIBLE FOR HOCKEY

Withdrew From Intercollegiate Athletic Union a Few Years Ago

HAVE NOT BEEN RE-INSTATED

This Step Is Necessary Before They Can Affiliate With Hockey Body

A curious situation has arisen in regard to the proposed admission of Ottawa College into Intercollegiate Hockey. At a meeting held in Toronto on Saturday, the Ottawa proposition was brought up, and each college was left to decide which way they would vote.

At a meeting of the McGill Hockey Club on Tuesday night, President Montgomery brought up the question of Ottawa's admission, and after some discussion McGill decided in favor of their entrance into Intercollegiate circles.

Now, however, Prof. McLeod informs the McGill club that Ottawa withdrew from the Intercollegiate Athletic Union. In order to play in the Intercollegiate Hockey Union, Ottawa must once more be reinstated in the Intercollegiate Athletic Union, which is the parent body of all Intercollegiate athletics.

In view of this fact, McGill's vote for their re-entrance into hockey is null and void. However, the McGill vote still shows the right spirit, and it is to be hoped that Ottawa will be able to get the tangle successfully straightened out.

YALE BEGINS TO PLAN HOCKEY FOR COMING SEASON

Candidates for Seven Meet With Captain Sweeney and Are Given Training and Advice

New Haven, Conn.—Yale's hockey plans for 1915 were outlined Monday, when Captain Sweeney of the varsity team called the candidates together in the trophy room of the gymnasium and gave them training and playing advice. Nearly fifty were present. They would be begun immediately in the arena which was constructed in the winter, and which assures the Yale team regular daily practice at home. Until last year the Yale team was compelled to go to the St. Nicholas rink, New York City, for practice, except on rare occasions. Captain Sweeney announced that T. Howard had been re-engaged as Yale coach.

From the list of candidates enrolled the outlook seemed bright. Captain Sweeney, centre; M. R. Herron, point; R. Macdonald, right wing; F. V. Burgess, left wing; M. B. Schiller and T. G. Driscoll, goals; and C. D. Dickey, wing.

Several of last year's substitutes who are still available are Washburn '16, Betts '16, Kent '16, Marlow '16, and Bangs '15, forwards. Promising candidates from last year's freshman team are Landor, Bierwirth, and Captain Murray, for the defence, and Benner, Blossom, Buchanan, and T. Blossom, forwards.

PLAYERS KILLED WERE IN UNFIT CONDITION

Football is still a game for the mature youth. As in past years, it has been hard during the season just closed, for those whose bones and muscles have not firmly knit, or who have lacked gridiron sense, and who have not been on American gridirons totals 12; but only two were college men, and one of these died of heart disease and the other succumbed in a class game, not being a member of the regular team.

Outside of the two who were killed were either members of high school, preparatory or free lance teams. All were young. Not one was over twenty years of age. Tackling was responsible for more deaths than anything else, and one fatality is charged up to blood poisoning.

Coaches and physical directors have contended that football would not be a dangerous sport for preparatory students were taken at the start of the season to weed out those obviously not fitted for the strenuous pastime. Football is really charged up with only one death of well-trained athlete during the last season, and in his case blood poisoning was the cause of his demise. The rest would be their doom when fit for the game neither in training nor skill.

IGNORANCE.

Yes, ignorance is bliss, the task of knowing pains the wise;
And that is why we never ask
What goes into mine pie.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Yes, ignorance is bliss, 'tis true;
That's why we lay down cash
And eat and eat and never ask
What goes into the hash.
—The Idea.

Is ignorance such wondrous bliss
As our contemporaries think
When it is a knot in your appetite
And puts digestion on the blink?
—Tennessee Orange and White.

Yes, ignorance is bliss, although
Indigestion blights us;
Just think how awful just to know
You had appendicitis.
—Har—

"Where does Miss DeMar get her complexion?"
"It's a gift. Her sister married a druggist!"—Buffalo Express.

When a married woman goes forth to look after her rights, her husband stays at home and nurses his wrongs.—Life.

R. V. C. CLASS BASKETBALL

Double Header at R.V.C. Results in Victories for Seniors and Freshies

All roads led to the R. V. C. gymnasium yesterday afternoon, when two of the most important fixtures of the basketball season were to be played. These were the long-anticipated games in the Inter-Year Series of Seniors vs. Sophs.

Juniors vs. Freshies.

When the whistle blew the platform was filled with visitors, while scores upon scores of supporters had collected on the side lines and cheered lustily for their particular years.

Rooting has this season assumed great importance at the games, clever parodies have been written and cheers have been given with a vigor which fairly makes the gym echo. The work of the rooters helped the teams tremendously in putting up a fast, snappy exhibition of the game, and excitement ran high.

The Senior-Soph. match was played first, the Seniors winning the toss and electing to play into the south basket first.

In the first half the Seniors had distinct lead, and played a strategic aggressive game. The centre did good work, and the baskets were favorable. Miss Macoun scoring from different points several times. Splendid passing raised their score to 11, and gave the balanced by the all too numerous foul. At the end of half time the score stood: Seniors 11, Sophs. 4.

In second half the Sophs played up, and the game became one of the side of the Seniors. Miss Kilm, Miss Kilgour and Miss Kilm, the Sophs baskets did some fast work, and scored two swift baskets. In the rush of the game, fouls became evident again, and penalties against Seniors the Sophs raised their score to 11, and gave the Senior guards a lively time. The game was fast throughout, and showed improvement for the week's work. Final score: 14-11 for Seniors.

The Junior-Freshie game followed. In this game the Juniors were outclassed by the Freshies, particularly in guards and baskets. Miss McDonald at centre played a good game for Juniors, but was balked in the pass by the Freshies, who neglected to heed her. Miss Douglas played an aggressive guard game, and thereby fouled rather too frequently.

The Freshies showed much excellent mark, but steady practice is needed in order that the many errors made yesterday's game be not repeated. The players showed a tendency to bunch together, which resulted in many fouls, while their keen excitement over the contest resulted in plays at times. The guards and baskets were the pieces of the 18 team, their centre line being rather weak in passing and getting clear.

In the first half the Freshies managed to pile up a score of seven points to their opponents' two, and in the second half they easily maintained their lead, the final score being: Freshies 14, Juniors 6.

Seniors.
Baskets—M. Bennett, G. Story.
Centre—L. Macoun, C. Smith.
Wings—L. Macdonald, M. Brockwell.
Spares—D. Braidwood.
Sophomores.
Baskets—J. Kilm, M. Newnam.
Centre—D. Hicks, P. Kilgour.
Spare—Enid Price.
Third Year Team.
Baskets—H. Fraser, M. Cameron.
Centre—G. McDonald.
Wings—R. Weinfeld, E. Henry.
Spares—M. Currie, R. Shearing.
First Year Team.
Forwards—Lois Fowler, Ruth Goodwin.
Centre—Grace Gardner, Ruth Rogers.
Centre—Margaret Keir.
Wings—Roberta Forde, Frances Greer.
Spare—Helen Scovill.

HARVARD SQUAD TO ALSO SUFFER BY GRADUATION

Fifteen of this Year's Team Will Leave College Next Spring

Of the twenty-five players who participated in the Yale game, fifteen will be graduated next spring, and most of the remainder of the squad have only one more year of varsity football at Cambridge.

Those who will be lost through graduation include, besides Capt. Brickley, Trumbull, Hardwick, Bradle, Logan, J. Coolidge, Parson and Weston, and the only regulars who will be available another full year are Parson, Wallace and Mahan, the latter being the likely choice for captain. Weatherhead and Smith, two of the substitutes, are 1915 men, as are three other linemen, Withington, Atkinson and Underwood. From the backfield Harvard loses Switzer, in addition to all the "regulars with the exception of Mahan.

The nucleus for next fall will include, besides Mahan, Parson and Wallace—For the backfield, McKilloch and King; quarterback, Watson and linemen, Soucy, Bigelow, C. Coolidge and R. Curtis.

The men came through the game in first class shape. The knee that Penlock hurt in the match was not the one he injured earlier in the season. Logan's raps on the head did not amount to anything, and though Hardwick was battered the game ended. The Harvard alumni are planning a monster celebration of Harvard's greatest victory of Yale victories.

Most of the players who will return in the fall will be graduated in 1916. C. Coolidge, the substitute end, being the only 1917 man of the big squad. The freshman team this fall did not prove very productive of players except for Enright, but the coaches are confident that Gilman will play tackle on the Varsity team a year ago, will be available.

For erecting posters in otherwise inaccessible places there has been invented a gun that shoots a nail carrying a rolled poster against a wooden surface, the poster unrolling and displaying itself.

MCGILL-HARVARD MADE FOOTBALL HISTORY IN 1874

First Intercollegiate Rugby Played on that Date

SCORELESS TIE AT HARVARD GROUND

McGill Won Game Played on Campus in the Same Year

As was pointed out in last Saturday's issue of The Harvard Crimson, the two teams which played their most important games of the season last Saturday in Intercollegiate football, both in the United States and Canada, also played the first football match in American college circles.

Harvard and McGill were the contestants in a game played as early as 1874. The Crimson goes on to say: "Forty years ago Harvard played McGill University in the first Intercollegiate game under rugby rules. The game was played on Jarvis Field, May 15, 1874, resulting in a scoreless tie. Henry R. Grant '74, the first captain of a Harvard football team, was the leader. Although the two teams had met the day before, the game on the 15th was the first to arouse any interest, as it was played under the Canadian code of rules. The principal differences between these rules and the rules then in force in the University was, to quote a daily paper of that date, that 'under the Harvard rules the ball must be kicked over a rope extending across the entire field, while according to the McGill plan, the ball must be kicked over a wooden bar ten feet from the ground.'"

The University team had been drilled for some time previous to this game and had been practicing by night on Jarvis Field. In the game, however, the team experienced considerable difficulty in handling the oval ball, to which they were unaccustomed. Despite this handicap, combined with McGill's experience, they were able to hold the Canadians scoreless. The superior tackling and general defensive work.

This game received little support from the public, but it served to arouse great enthusiasm among the colleges in the new rugby rules, the outcome of the whole affair being the Harvard-Yale series which was begun the following year, 1875, and has continued for nearly forty years.

A return game was played the same year on the campus, at which McGill won by a score of 1-0. The game was McGill's first, and a picture of this game now hangs in the Union.

FOUR MILE RACE CONSIDERED TOO GREAT A STRAIN

Poughkeepsie Course Thought to Be Rather Too Long

In all probability the death knell of the four-mile rowing course at Poughkeepsie has been sounded. The Intercollegiate Rowing Association, which is now composed of Cornell, Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania, is known to favor the shorter three-mile races, and although refusing to commit itself on the prospects of a change before the regatta next June, it is confidently expected that Cornell's recent agitation will result in the change. Coach Conroy of Cornell and Coach Rice of Columbia are much in favor of the proposed shortening of the course, as they regard the four-mile contest too much of a strain. Coach Vician of Pennsylvania, however, believes that the shorter race would only mean rowing three miles proportionally faster, and as a result with more likelihood of injury to the men.

In the event of the university contest being shortened to three miles there is a possibility that Princeton may enter the Poughkeepsie regatta. So far she has refused on the ground that she has had no opportunity to train for a four-mile race.

SPORT NOTES FROM OTHER COLLEGES

Cornell shows a \$3,000 deficit in the athletic budget for the fiscal year. The travel and truck teams cost twice as much as they produced.

At a meeting of the University of Toronto Tennis Club the following officials were elected for next year: President, J. S. Reed; captain, A. L. Lewis; secretary, C. S. Dickson; assistant secretary, W. B. Dickson; committee, K. W. Junior, W. Little, W. L. Rennie.

During the Yale-Harvard game, the Yale undergraduate Red Cross Relief Committee took up a collection at the "Bowl" for Red Cross work. The collection amounted to \$7,463.91.

J. C. O'Brien, for a number of seasons manager and coach of the Irish-American A. C. team of New York, has been selected to coach the Columbia University hockey team this season.

The New York World says that the worth of Canadian football was proved even by the routed Yale team on Saturday. It is taking absolutely nothing from the credit of Harvard and the Harvard system to maintain that, in spite of individual faults and poor line play, in spite of mistakes of the rawest kind in generalship, Yale showed a dangerous form of attack that will remain in use at New Haven in years to come, and will be added to the game generally when it is better understood.

In spite of their crushing defeat by Harvard, and a generally disastrous season, Yale will re-engage "Silent Frank" Hinkley as coach.

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PRINCETON HOCKEY TEAM TO PRACTICE

If Princeton is to produce a creditable hockey team this year, unusually hard work will be necessary, says the Daily Princetonian. Not only is a lack of experienced players, and of a convenient place to practice a great handicap, but the teams with whom games are scheduled are of the first class. Yale will begin regular practice on December 1, and the men have been at work as individuals for some time, the Arena at New York being reserved for their use at certain hours. St. Paul's School, McGill University, and others on the list always produce some of the strongest teams in the country. St. Paul's is the Varsity's first opponent, that game coming on December 22. There is plenty of room for good material, as not a regular member of last year's championship team except Peacock, is in college. There will probably be no paid coach this year, but "Hobey" Baker '14, E. B. Kilner '14, W. S. Kuhn '14, and any other former Varsity players who may be in New York will assist C. N. Peacock '10, who will have complete charge of affairs this season. As few men are better qualified for the work in hand, namely, the building up of a championship hockey team, than these former Princeton stars, there is little fear for the future.

Barret is the particular star of the Cornell team. His experience last year, together with his natural ability as a kicker and openers opponent for any team. Honors in the Michigan-Cornell game will, in all probability, be divided between Barret and Maubetsch.

Of the Dartmouth football squad of nineteen men, nine are Seniors and will be lost to the Hanover eleven after this season. Whitney, Curtis, Ghee and Murdoch, the backfield quartet, are all playing their last year for the Green, while Milmore and Winslow are the stars who will be lost to the line.

Spiegel, the star of the Washington and Jefferson backfield, is one of the most likely men for All-American selection. His playing in the games with Harvard, Yale and Pittsburgh, three of the strongest Eastern teams, was of a calibre that insures his choice as one of the best backfield men in the country.

THE MILITARY HAPPENINGS AT OLD MCGILL

Mr. Lloyd George on the Germans

Remarkable Speech by the Chancellor of Exchequer

Mr. Lloyd George was the principal speaker at a Free Church demonstration held at the City Temple, in connection with a conference on the special duties of the churches at the present crisis. Mr. Lloyd George said: "It is a great wrench for most of us who have during the whole of our lives been fighting against militarism to be driven by irresistible forces of conscience to support a war. I think this is the second meeting I have ever addressed in my life in support of a war. I have addressed scores and hundreds against war and preparations for war."

THE SOUL OF A DEVIL.
Within the last few days it has been my privilege to meet one of the greatest generals in the French army, and he talked to me about his experiences in the war and what he witnessed—the carnage, the wear, the terror—and he said to me: "The man who is responsible for this war has the soul of a devil." That came from the heart of one of the greatest strategists in the French army who has been fighting for three months. Who is responsible? Great Britain. Britain was only armed for defence. Had we meditated a war of aggression against anybody, do you think we should have had to improvise an army after the war began? We were not equipped for a war of aggression, not even against a military power of the third rank. We were prepared for defence against all the military powers of the world put together. We were not armed for Continental warfare.

TO DEFEND THE WEAK.

"We have raised already hundreds of thousands of men who have volunteered. Do not forget this for the honor of our native land. It is the greatest voluntary army that the world has ever raised. In a few months we shall double it. I want to impress upon everyone. Had this been an aggressive war we could not have raised one-tenth of this number. When this war broke out we were on better terms with Germany than we had been for fifteen years. There was not a diplomatic cloud over the German Ocean. We harbored no designs against Germany. We meditated no quarrel with Germany. As the Lord lives, we engaged in no conspiracy against Germany. We are in this war from motives of purest civility to defend the weak."

VULTURE SOARS TOO HIGH.

The vulture had been hovering over Belgium for some time, but it soared so high that it may be a mistake. It thought it was pouncing on a rabbit, and fell on a hedgehog, and had been bleeding ever since. If Germany's wanton deed of premeditated treachery against humanity was to pass unchallenged by the nations of the world, then let us admit that civilization was a failure, that the sceptre of right was broken, and that brute force was once more enthroned amongst the nations. The surest method of establishing the reign of peace on earth was by making the way of the victor a path of blood, and of nations too hard for the rulers of men to tread it. That was what we were engaged in doing now."

THE TWO TURKS.

"We would have been guilty of heartless pothering if we had not gone to the aid of Belgium. We had now to meet another exponent of national culture—Turkey. The hour had struck on the great clock of destiny for settling accounts with Turkey. It was not a question of creed. The British Empire was the greatest Mohammedan power in the world. The Turk was the great enemy of his own faith, because he had discredited it by misgovernment. It was met that the Turk should march into action shoulder to shoulder with the devastators of Belgium. They made themselves fit to be comrades. The ravages of Armenia and the desolators of Flanders, the Turk of the East and the Turk of the West, were both ruthless military empires with only one god, and that violence."

VISCOUNT BRYCE SAYS DOMINIONS ARE AS A UNIT

Speaking at the University College recently, Viscount Bryce referred to a visit he had recently paid to the camps of the Canadian and Newfoundland contingents. He wished those present, he said, could have seen what splendid recruits Canada and Newfoundland had sent. No army in the world could boast of men more stalwart or with more loyal devotion to the cause for which they had crossed the ocean. He was the colonial feeling that the whole Empire must stand together and that a blow struck at any member of the Empire would be a blow struck at every part of the Empire.—Christian Science Monitor.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

(From Punch.)
Who ran to watch how Nancy fell
When a bullet struck her in the neck,
And when she didn't fall, he said:
"The Kaiser."

Who stimulates his gentle sons
To ape the manners of the Hun?
Who doesn't tell the Bear with buns?
The Kaiser.

Who circulates ingenious glosses
To minimize his army's losses,
And scatters showers of Iron Crosses?
The Kaiser.

Who suffers agonizing pains
When stern necessity constrains
The bashing-in of Gothic fanes?
The Kaiser.

Who has for several weeks of late
Omitted to communicate
With any foreign potentate?
The Kaiser.

Who in a cage of steel, we're told,
The tides of war about him rolled,
Watching the ebb and flow of Fate unfold?
The Kaiser.

THE CANADIAN FLEET.

The first "Canadian navy list" has been published by the Naval Service Department, and contains some interesting information relative to the ships of the Royal Canadian navy.

The ships belonging to the Canadian navy are the Diana, of the Shore Establishment at Halifax; the Niobe, a cruiser of 11,000 tons; the Rainbow, a light cruiser of 7,000 tons; the Shearwater, a sloop of 380 tons, at Esqui-mault; and the Shearwater II, Shore Establishment.

There are thirteen Canadian fleet auxiliaries: the Malaspina, Galiano, Restless, Newfoundland, Canada, Curlew, Albacore, Gull, Petrel, Scotsman, Gladiator, Constance, and Margaret, as well as two submarines. Lieutenant-Admiral St. John is in command of the submarine flotilla, and C. C. I., Lieut. Bertram E. Jones commands C. C. II.

BRISK RECRUITING STILL CONTINUES

Band in Need of a Few More Recruits—Fourteen New Men Yesterday

The most recent addition to the ranks of the regiment is the McGill band. It had been mentioned for some time that it would be a good idea to have the band connected with the regiment. Now that it is an accomplished fact, both the regiment and the band are to be congratulated. As yet the band is not up to full strength, and all men who wish to join will find a place ready for them. Out of a total of fourteen recruits for the regiment to-day, two were for the band, which is very encouraging. Those who have enlisted and the companies to which they have been assigned are as follows:—

Company A—
Cate, C. L.
Company B—
Bailey, W. T.
Cunningham, E. C.
Smith, W. H.
Company C—
Potter, N. C.
Company D—
Bourret, P.
Gagnon, P. E.
Giblin, G. G.
Larin, G.
Band—
Ryan, C. W.
Williamson, H. E.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S EULOGY ON "BOBS"

Rudyard Kipling's new eulogy on Lord Roberts was printed in yesterday's Daily Telegraph as follows:—

He passed in the very battle smoke
Of the war that he described,
Three hundred miles of cannon spoke
When the Master Gunner died.

He passed to the very sound of guns,
But before his eye grew dim
He had seen the faces of the sons
Whose sires had served with him.

He had touched their sword-hilts and
Greeted each
With the old sureword of praise,
And there was virtue in touch and speech,
As it was in the olden days.

So he dismissed them and took his
Rest
And the steadfast spirit went forth,
Between the adoring East and West,
And the tireless guns in the North.

Clean, simple, valiant, well beloved,
Flawless in faith and fame,
Whom neither honors nor honors moved
A hair's breadth from his aim.

Never again the war-wise face,
The weighed and urgent word
That pleaded in the market place,
Pleaded, and was not heard.

Yet from life a new life springs
Through all the hosts to come;
And glory is the least of things
That follow this man home.

CONDITIONS FOR WRITING LETTERS TO WAR PRISONERS

Col. W. E. Gordon, of the Gordon Highlanders, writing from Torgau, Germany, to the press, says that in order to insure the certain delivery of letters, postcards and parcels addressed to British prisoners of war in Germany, it is absolutely essential that the following conditions should be fulfilled:—

1. The full address should be invariably written in block capitals.

2. All communications should be brief and not occupy more than the front page of a sheet of ordinary notepaper.

3. The corners of the notepaper should not be used to write "after thoughts" on.

4. No account should be written by the prisoner.

5. Nearest relatives are invited to exercise self-denial by confining their communications to any one prisoner of war to not more than two per week.

6. And above all no information about the war should be either openly or by some secret means included in any communication.

Unless the above conditions are strictly fulfilled, Colonel Gordon continues, correspondence from England and he urges all friends at home to refrain from using this secret means of communication.—Christian Science Monitor.

ANOTHER OARSMAN GOES TO HIS DEATH IN BATTLE

One of the latest war fatalities reported is the death of Lieut. H. J. S. Shields, who was struck of the Cambridge eight-oared crew in 1910. Early in the war Lieut. Shields was named in the list of missing officers, but he was reported killed in action on October 25. Besides striking the university crew, Shields, with G. E. Fairbairn as partner, won the Lowe double sculls in 1910. He was in the Johns College crew which was beaten by the Club Nautique de Gand in the final of the Grand Challenge Cup in 1909, and in the crew which beat the Club Nautique on its own water in 1911.

Vincent Welsh, one of the star players on the University of Pennsylvania Freshman eleven, has been elected captain of the 1918 eleven. Welsh fitted for college at Dean Academy in Franklin, Mass.

Stanford defeated California 26 to 8 in one of the most spectacular games played by teams of the two universities since they took up English rugby. Twenty-five thousand spectators saw the contest. While the game was in progress Lincoln Beachey, the aviator, dropped the loop overhead, occasionally dropping a Stanford "bomb" on the gridiron.

WAR PREPARATIONS OF THE GERMAN ARMY—ITS EFFICIENCY IN ACTIVE SERVICE

Equipment of Latest Type and All Ready for Use When War was Declared

GERMAN CAVALRY INFERIOR TO THAT OF BRITISH

Air Work Better than Expected and Infantry Full of Stubborn Courage

The special correspondent of the London Morning Post at Belgian headquarters has communicated to his paper some highly interesting and important information regarding the war preparations of the German army and the actual efficiency of that body in active service. The correspondent writes:

"A general impression of German war tactics after some ten weeks' observation in the field leaves these two points outstanding: (1) the wonderful thoroughness of preparation on the part of the German nation for this war; and (2) the superiority over, or even an equality with, its British, French and Belgian antagonists in unforeseen contingencies calling for individual initiative."

"In all that could be provided for by thought and routine of war, in the matters of discipline and of equipment, the German force was generally above criticism. In those other things which give the character of a race, of its native wit, and its natural courage, the German has taken second place to the British, the Frenchman, the Britishman. Constantly, therefore, in contrast to the German at war—apart from the strategy of his campaign, which is outside the scope of this article—one is moved to astonishing alternations of applause and censure."

SPOOLING THE CITIZEN.

But perhaps there is an explanation which will do away with the astonishment. It was impossible that an intelligent and methodical people should devote their whole energies to the perfection of a plan of aggressive war, without securing great results; but impossible also that this devotion to a single and inhuman end should not have dehumanized the people, somewhat lowered their general intelligence, injured their sense of initiative, and trained for the defence of one's own country is, I suppose, an almost necessary part of intelligent life. But to submit to a military despotism for the sake of winning a war of conquest, over one's neighbor, is not usually regarded as a "common-sense shift" was called for, when obedience was not sufficient and an individual plan and judgment was called for.

PERFECT EQUIPMENT.

In regard to equipment, the first days of the campaign disclosed how perfect was the German war machine in this regard. The first German dead gave up many secrets. The German soldier was clothed in cloth of a color which on the average of European dyes gives a greater degree of invisibility than khaki. This cloth was excellently adapted to withstand weather and strain. Each soldier carried a number of little equipment for mending his clothes (as also a little first-aid Red Cross bandage of adhesive plaster). His boots were of wonderfully strong and supple leather, such boots as only civilians in good circumstances can buy. His valise of cowhide tanned, with the handle, was most ingeniously furnished with straps and removable bolts of white metal for ease of carrying and contents, disposed in various little compartments, gave the maximum of food, serves and clothing comforts for the space and weight. Quite regardless of the value of the soldier's life at the critical moment of an action, the German plan at least, of the meticulous devotion to detail. During the years of preparation the German mind evidently devoted itself with passionate industry to providing for every possible emergency of the soldier's life in the field.

INFERIOR CAVALRY.

As the equipment was the zenith, the cavalry tactics were the nadir of the German army. Whether against the Belgian, French or British cavalry the German cavalry was always inferior. The much-advertised Uhlans might, from some episodes, have done good, daring work, but in real fact they were simply shot out of the sky by the British and French.

owners and shippers was re-established. Private firms showed no hesitation in undertaking war risks at a lower rate than the Government. Within a few days the premium fell from five to four guineas, and eventually it was brought down to three guineas. Even at this figure underwriters were prepared to underwrite the Government. British shipping, which was at first disorganized by the dramatic circumstances under which it occurred, has since been resuming its normal course.

As a nation we may congratulate ourselves on the astounding way in which a supreme fleet won in insuring to us ample supplies of food and raw material without striking a blow. Never was so remarkable a demonstration given of the vital importance of sea power to a people who live by and on the sea.

The navy opened up a pathway for British trade, and at the same time and by the same process strangled the overseas trade of Germany.

ENGLAND AS OFTEN BEFORE EARNS HER TITLE AS "MISTRESS"

"Of the Seas" and of Supreme World Power Which Germany in this War is Trying Hard to Break

Public opinion in Great Britain is beginning to realize the enormous value of the services rendered already in the war by the British navy. The Naval and Military Record remarks that the fearful anticipations which in the few days before the war began filled all the United Kingdom that British shipping would be ruined and supplies of food and raw materials cut off. "The most careful inquiry," said the Naval and Military Record, "tended to confirm this anticipation; it was felt that we were not so great were the risks—be optimistic."

In the months immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities a sub-committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence considered in every detail the problem of how the people of the United Kingdom were to be fed during war time. With the most expert advice at their command, they came to the conclusion that the peril was a real one, and that the Government ought to take precautionary measures in order to minimize it. Some of the first acts of Mr. Asquith's administration, when war was inevitable, was to announce that the Government itself would take 50 per cent. of the risk which shipping would run under the war conditions which were then developing. A war risk was immediately opened, and a rate of 5 per cent. quoted. Day by day followed, and though it was known that several German cruisers were still at large, no news was received of any loss. Gradually the confidence of ship-

from headquarters like stones from a catapult, recklessly, non-intelligently, to raid somewhere, anywhere. With so many of them they had to blunder on some success. In the aggregate their raids were a failure. Repeatedly they were trapped and almost exterminated by far inferior forces (I recall one instance of many near Omsel, when six Belgian cyclists ambushed twenty-five Uhlans and killed thirteen of them without suffering any loss).

On the march they had no idea of scouting. In the first phase of the war the German idea of cavalry on a large scale was a failure. For a squadron of twenty-five to precede by 500 yards the regiment, without flank scouts or advance scouts. Taught by heavy losses, they modified that a little. But never did they seem to learn the lesson of the cavalry. Nor did they follow up a retreat. I have been in several retreats and never were they harassed by the German cavalry. To give another proof from personal experience, when the Germans, after a victory, were about to enter a town on three occasions, I went forward on a cycle to get in touch with their advance cavalry, and make sure of the ground. In each case, however, there was a real ground for uneasiness. In doing this, though some people might have said that I was killed because they saw me cycling out, apparently into the arms of the Uhlans, I have never been hurt. The German cavalry, in short, had no eyes. Its courage was of the blind sort, and rapidly evaporated on a hot challenge.

Whether the cavalry was able to shine in any charges such as used to be rehearsed so carefully at Potsdam I do not know, not having seen any charges or encountered an officer who has.

THE METHODICAL ARTILLERY.

Competent observers tell me that both the British and the French artillery have outclassed the Germans in the field. It is a very high record for them, since the German artillery, from the heaviest to the lightest, is without a doubt extremely exact in its tactics. The way in which it co-operates with its infantry is a masterpiece of method. Step by step it follows the infantry advance with patient care, and I have never noticed it either smash up its own men or leave them at a pinch in the moral support of the guns. In return, the infantry sticks well to its guns, and I have never noticed nor have heard recorded an instance where the infantry cleared out regardless of the fate of the guns.

1. An excellent system of maps. The area of operations was very minutely set out in numbered squares; and on one battery finding its fire effective on a certain square, the number of that square was sent on to as many other batteries as was necessary, and their fire thus could be instantaneously directed on to the required spot. This system of ranging with the aid of numbered squares is not usually employed in the British or French artillery; but it seems to have reached with them a high degree of perfection.

2. By aeroplanes and captive balloons. The capture of balloons usually operated in couples of two or three, and I conclude, took cross-observations from two angles of view.

3. By the use of spies within the lines of their antagonist. This was probably their most effective means of ranging. Spies, working in the rear and wandering about the field of operations, would give signals as to the position of batteries, trenches and staff officers. The absence was noticeable of any "barrage" (i.e., finding a distance by trial firing first, of 2,000 and 2,200 yards, then at 2,100 and 2,300, and finding the range at 2,050). This system of ranging seems almost obsolete with German batteries.

MORAL EFFECT OF ARTILLERY.

The moral effect of artillery fire is thoroughly understood and explained by the Germans. Against infantry it does not cause a quittance, they try high-explosive—less likely to be deadly, but more terrifying. On a wide battlefield a proportion of their guns will fire—seemingly without known aim—at points all over the place. This is evidently not only with the hope of finding a chance mark, but of breeding errors over the whole field, making troops in reserve feel that they are, too, under fire. It is an expensive way of causing fright, but against unseasoned troops can be useful.

The German big guns were laid perfectly. It was always possible to see what they were aimed at, and to recognize that the aim was good. In the bombardment of Antwerp in particular I noticed this. The guns clearly had exactly the right elevation, and exactly the right deflection. Whether it was intended or not—I think it was—the last stages of that bombardment showed perfect accuracy in big gun pointing. Six shells in quick succession came within a few yards of the Hotel de Ville. I imagined that the idea was to hurry up the burgomaster to come out and surrender. (He had left on that mission at 8.30 just before this bouquet of shells arrived.)

There was no notable horse artillery work on the part of the Germans, so far as I could see or hear. The artillery worked perfectly by the book, but without dash or any spirit of adventure. Certainly it was never pushed forward to punish a retreat.

The German infantry has to be credited with a very stubborn courage, but it was, so far as can be judged, only "stubborn courage." Left to themselves, the German infantrymen were prone to surrender, though the same men under their officers would suffer the most severe punishment without flinching. The virtues and defects alike of the German military system concentrated in the infantry. Educated, partly by godly precept, partly by brutality, into believing that the military officer is a being apart, worthy of worship, the German rank and file, following the same circumstances, were prone to surrender, though the same men under their officers would suffer the most severe punishment without flinching. The virtues and defects alike of the German military system concentrated in the infantry. Educated, partly by godly precept, partly by brutality, into believing that the military officer is a being apart, worthy of worship, the German rank and file, following the same circumstances, were prone to surrender, though the same men under their officers would suffer the most severe punishment without flinching.

ARMY AND NAVY GAME TO CLOSE SEASON IN U. S.

Cornell and Pennsylvania Play Off at Philadelphia To-day

The most sensational American football season in recent years will close this week with the playing of the Pennsylvania-Cornell game at Philadelphia to-day, and the Army-Navy game on the same field on Saturday. Compared with the Yale-Princeton, Princeton-Harvard series these annual games are of comparatively modern origin. The interest, however, is keen and each season the eleven plays before crowds that tax the capacity of the stands.

The Cornell-Pennsylvania series began in the autumn of 1893 and has continued without interruption for 21 years. During this period Pennsylvania has won eighteen games; Cornell two and one resulted in a no-score tie.

The Army-Navy games began three years earlier than the Cornell-Pennsylvania series, but owing to breaks in the service matches but eighteen contests have been held. Of these contests the Navy has won nine; the Army eight and one resulted in a tie. Although the Navy has a one game lead, the Captains have scored the greater number of points, their eight victories totalling 182 points to the Midshipmen's 129. It is a peculiar feature of the series that in a large majority of the contests both eleven have scored.

The Army has succeeded but once in shutting out the Navy, while Annapolis teams have six times defeated their West Point opponents without being scored upon.

Harnessed water power in the United States represents an annual saving of more than thirty-three million tons of coal.

On a line of steamships between Portugal and Brazil there has been established a wireless lettergram service, messages for indoor fire shooting has been invented.

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BATTALION PARADE ON THE MOUNTAIN

Successful Manoeuvres Performed Last Night—Scouts Are Nearly All Captured

Last night was a task of active service for the McGill battalion.

At 8 p.m. the men fell in at the High School on Peel street, and lost little time in preliminary work. With the band leading, the battalion marched off up Metcalfe street, along Sherbrooke, up Cote de Neiges to the Park slide. There the companies were divided up to take up the positions shown in the outline map below. On arrival at their stations the companies were divided up into sentries, pickets, outposts and reserves. Owing to the smart outlook kept by the sentries, only two scouts managed to get through the lines from the city, the rest being all captured. At 10.20 the battalion reassembled at the park slide and returned down the mountain to the top of Peel street, there it met by the band and the march back was along Pine, down Park avenue and along Sherbrooke to the armories. Owing to the slippery state of the paths down the mountain, the ranks were demoralized occasionally by an avalanche of men from the rear. The turnout was very good considering the prospects and realization of the feat. An added number of mackinaw coats smartened the appearance of the battalion considerably. The parade was not sufficiently large to impress the casual onlooker with the fact that there are now nearly twelve hundred men enrolled, but this lately about battalion drills will probably soon be a thing of the past.

Sam, the bootblack, is going to have the christening ceremony Saturday. Leave orders with him, and he will see that the lady's well decked for the Large Contest.—Adv.

Last Night's Manoeuvres

Scheme of Protection devised by McGill Battalion

Wednesday Nov 25-1914. Mount Royal

